

MASSACHUSETTS -
BOSTON

DRAWER 12A

OTHER STATES

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Other States

Massachusetts

Boston

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

THE SAMOST HOUSE, Plymouth, Mass., is now open for the accommodation of Ladies and visitors. This house was erected at an expense of upward of sixty thousand dollars, and is well supplied with water, gas, and all the other conveniences of a modern hotel. It is situated within a few rods of the depot, and the immediate vicinity of all the spots connected with the early history of the Pilgrims. Photographic views of the house and grounds may be seen at the Parker House, Boston, where H. D. Parker, Esq., to whom I have been kindly permitted to refer, will give any further information.

JAMES S. PARKER,
(Formerly of the Astor House, New York.)
Thirteenth, July 8, 1861. 61

PORTER HOUSE,
NEW BEDFORD, CT. The attention of the public is respectfully invited to this favorite Summer resort, which for convenience of accommodation, accessibility of position, proximity to the sea, and the beauty of the surrounding country, is well adapted for the Atlantic coast. The House is situated at the mouth of the river, three miles from Long Island Sound, and is from New London, Ct., and is within 6 hours ride of New York and Boston. It is accessible from New York by the New York and Boston City of Boston, City of New York, Commonwealth and Boston and New York, which leave New York at 5 P. M., and by three daily trains of cars, via New Haven. Much of the city of New York will be in attendance for the season. The subscription is held ready to receive friends and patronage, and to receive any further information.

BLACK ROCK HOUSE,
This House, having been thoroughly renovated, is now open for the reception of guests and is situated on the coast of the State, and is well adapted for the Atlantic coast. The House is situated at the mouth of the river, three miles from Long Island Sound, and is from New London, Ct., and is within 6 hours ride of New York and Boston. It is accessible from New York by the New York and Boston City of Boston, City of New York, Commonwealth and Boston and New York, which leave New York at 5 P. M., and by three daily trains of cars, via New Haven. Much of the city of New York will be in attendance for the season. The subscription is held ready to receive friends and patronage, and to receive any further information.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS,
JOSEPH PIERCE, Manager.

The delightful **BEDFORD MINERAL** is situated about fifteen miles from Boston, and one and a half from Bedford Centre via Fitchburg and West Cambridge Railroad, (Fitchburg Depot) Five (5) cents.
Will be opened for the accommodation of a **FLY SELBET** **FAMILY** on and after the 15th of June.
The unsurpassed healthfulness of this location, extensive view of the surrounding country, pleasant walks in the woods, beautiful sheet of water for boating or fishing, and bowling saloons, (4 always), together with the mineral baths (which will be opened in connection with the hotel for the benefit of those who desire to avail themselves of the Springs in any part of the year) will combine to make "Bedford Springs" one of the most delightful **SOAKS** in the State that can be found within the same distance of Boston, for those seeking comfort and quiet from the heat, dust and annoyances of a city life in mid-summer.
Particular attention paid to getting extra meals and refreshments for transient visitors and pleasure parties.

UNION MEDICAL SPRINGS,
EAST UNITY, N. H.

The above Springs, as a place of summer resort, are hardly equaled in New England, and for the medicinal qualities are not in the known world. They are situated four miles south of Newbury Village, and upon one of the best of lands. Connected with the Springs is a large and commodious Hotel, now owned and conducted by Elijah Blanchard, furnishing accommodations which cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Game and Fishing Parties are numerous in the vicinity of the Springs. Persons leaving Boston at 12 o'clock P. M., can reach the Springs via Concord and Bradford at 7 o'clock P. M. or at 3 o'clock P. M. via Fitchburg, Keene, Bellows Falls and Claremont, by leaving the city at 1 o'clock A. M.

EDICAL CERTIFICATES
"Unity Springs has been a place of resort for invalids for the last twenty years. Many with whom I have been acquainted have been decidedly benefited by the use of its waters. Patients suffering from debility or disease of the skin are often greatly benefited—especially eruptions often afflicting children. The water possesses tonic properties."
THOMAS SANBORN, M. D.

"The medicinal qualities being tonic and alterative, render its use of value in many instances of debility from feeble digestive powers, and prove of marked benefit in chronic cutaneous affections."
J. L. SWETT, M. D.
With many thanks to the public for their patronage within the past year, the subscriber hopes, by constant attention to the wants of his guests, to secure a large share of public patronage. Board, 75 cents to \$1.50 per day.
ELIJAH BLANCHARD.

P. O. address, Newbury, N. H.
East Unity, June 24, 1861. 2w 1/2 1/2

Public Houses.

TRACY HOUSE, NEWBURYPORT, MA.

This Hotel will open for the season on the 15th of June. Families wishing board by the week can be accommodated on liberal terms.
my 2/2 2m U. S. BRIDGE.

COOLIDGE HOUSE, BOWDOIN SQUARE, New Arrangement.

In consequence of the times, a material reduction has been made in the price of rooms at this first-class establishment. Apply to J. W. BARTON, at the office.
sp 3/1 7m 1/2

OLD COLONY HOUSE, HINGHAM.

This House is now open for the season. A building has been erected in the Grove for a refreshment room, also for cooking for the convenience of Picnic Parties.
Hingham, June 15, 1861. TuThSlm 1/2 J. STRONG.

NORTH CONWAY HOUSE,

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., surrounded by beautiful romantic scenery, which, with the recent improvements, makes it one of the most healthy summer resorts. Houses and carriages are constantly on hand for mountain and fishing excursions.
N. H. JASON, Proprietor.
je 1/8 TuThSlm

SEA-SHORE HOTEL, SATUM.

This Hotel is situated on the beautiful island of Satum, and is well adapted for the accommodation of families. Rooms for \$30 per week, day or week. Yacht Club leaves Satum for the Island at 9 and 6 o'clock.
SATUM, July 10, 1861. GORHAM L. POLLARD.

ISLES OF SIGEE, N. H.

The favorite Hotel will be known as the Atlantic House is now open. Charges reasonable. The "Progress," an excellent sea boat, will sail every day directly to Star Island and back, leaving Portsmouth (after what is called A. M.)
je 1/7 1/2

FOUNTS—A FAVORITE RESORT.

House in Kennebunkport, on the coast, between the Port and Cape Ferris. Beautiful view of the sea, islands, harbor and country; a rare chance for sailing, fishing, bathing and berrying. Passengers are taken at Kennebunkport by a regular coach every train. Address, before coming, A. B. HUFF, Kennebunkport, Me.
2w 1/2 1/2

GRANITE STATE HOTEL,

EAST SAFFRAN, N. H.
This House is now open for the accommodation of visitors to the Seaside.
City boarders' board, \$3.50 to \$7 per week. Passengers will take 11 o'clock train from Fitchburg Depot, to connect with daily stage.
je 1/1 1/2 N. R. CORNING.

PROSPECT HOUSE.

This House is located in the centre of Princeton, Mass., and will be opened July 15. It is designed more particularly for permanent boarders than for transient company. The best of help has been secured in every department, and no effort will be spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable summer resort.
Princeton, July 4, 1861. Im WILKES ROYCE.

DOOLEY'S HOTEL,

25 Portland street, opp. Sudbury st.
CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
GIVE ALL NIGHT TO REGULAR BOARDERS.
Rooms per week, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2. Rooms per day, 50c. Lodging, single rooms, 25c and 35c. TuThSlm 1/2 25

MINOT HOUSE,

PLEASANT BEACH, CONNESSET, MASS.
The proprietor pledges himself that the patrons of this house shall be provided with all the comforts of the city and country, with those of the seaside. Families boarded by the day, week or season. Boating, Fishing and Fishing. Large or small parties served without previous notice. Cars and steamboat, each make three trips daily to and from Boston.
je 2/9 TuThSlm W. F. DAVIS, Proprietor.

THE LONG ISLAND STEAMER.

Boston & New York.
This steamer will be open to the public, after the departure of Mr. HENRY C. ANDERSON.
Boston, June 5, 1861. 1/2
The steamer "New Baker" will not stop at Long Island after this date. The steamer "Argo" will make three trips daily to the Island, on and after June 27, from Foster's wharf at 9 A. M., 12 1/2 and 4 P. M. On Sundays at 8, 10 1/2 A. M., 1 1/2 and 4 P. M.
Boston, June 26, 1861. 1/2

No. 140 Washington St. July 13 TERMS: 1861 DAILY (either edition) \$6 per annum in advance...

ADVERTISEMENTS appear in both morning and evening papers without extra charge...

NOTICES

NEW YORK AND GREAT BRITAIN... JOHN C. FRENCH, Agent, 10 South Street.

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BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD... TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON...

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MONDAY MORNING AND SATURDAY NIGHT TRAINS.
 On Mondays, trains leave Augusta at 5:30 A. M. and 8:30 A. M. for Portland, connecting with the 6:45 A. M. train for Boston. Leaves Portland on Saturdays at 6:15 P. M. on arrival of trains from Boston for Bath and Augusta.
 This connects at Augusta with branches and Kennebec through for Waterville, Kendall's Mills and Bowdoinham. (Kendall's Mills with Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad) bringing arriving same night.
 B. H. CUSHING, Mgr. and Supt.

TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, PROVIDENCE AND MARINE'S VINEYARD, VIA BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD AND TAUNTON, AND TAUNTON BRANCH RAILROADS.
 Shortest and most direct route and without fatigue.
 On and after Monday, April 22, 1891, cars leave Boston and Providence for Taunton, as follows:
 For New Bedford and Taunton, at 7:25 and 10:55 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
 Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, at 7:10 and 11:00 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.
 Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
 Leave for Waterville, Melrose, Bath and Edgartown, Freeport, Thursday and Saturdays, at 7:20 A. M.
 Through for Boston and New Bedford, from the way between Boston and New Bedford in the afternoon, (except Saturdays), will take the 4 o'clock accommodation train to Mansfield.
 A. E. SWANNY, Superintendent.

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 A. E. SWANNY, Superintendent.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., RAILROADS.

1891. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
 The shortest and most direct route to Lake Winnepesaukee, North Conway, Franconia and White Mountains, from New York, Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, etc. No change of cars or baggage between Boston and Littleton. Trains leave Boston from the Depot of the Boston & Lowell and Boston & Maine Railroads at 7:30 A. M., for Centre Harbor, Plymouth, Wells River, Littleton, N. H., St. Johnsbury, Barton Stinson, etc., connecting at Centre Harbor with stages for North Conway and White Mountains, and at Plymouth and Littleton for Franconia and White Mountains, arriving at the same afternoon.
 Leave Boston at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., connecting at Lawrence with trains from Salem and Newburyport for Concord with trains from Portsmouth for Plymouth, Centre Harbor and Wolfboro', connecting at Weirs with the steamer "Lady of the Lake," Captain Walker, arriving at Centre Harbor earlier than by any other route. Downward trains for New York, Worcester, Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, etc., leave Littleton at 10:55 A. M., or on arrival of stages from Franconia and White Mountains, leave Wells River at 10:2 A. M., or on arrival of train from Barton and St. Johnsbury. Leave Plymouth at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., or on arrival of stages from Franconia Mountains. Leave Weirs at 2 P. M., or on arrival of steamer Lady of the Lake, arriving at Boston, Worcester, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, early same afternoon, and New York via Norwich line of steamers, City of New York and City of Boston, at 5 next morning.
 J. A. BODDIE, Supt.

1891. GREAT NORTHERN & BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., RAILROADS.

1891. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
 The shortest and most direct route to Lake Winnepesaukee, North Conway, Franconia and White Mountains, from New York, Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, etc. No change of cars or baggage between Boston and Littleton. Trains leave Boston from the Depot of the Boston & Lowell and Boston & Maine Railroads at 7:30 A. M., for Centre Harbor, Plymouth, Wells River, Littleton, N. H., St. Johnsbury, Barton Stinson, etc., connecting at Centre Harbor with stages for North Conway and White Mountains, and at Plymouth and Littleton for Franconia and White Mountains, arriving at the same afternoon.
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 J. A. BODDIE, Supt.

MONSIEUR HOPPE'S CEMETERY. The Mount Vernon cars which leave the corner of State and Broad streets at 1:45 P. M., and the Grove Hall cars which leave the corner of Tremont street at 1:30 P. M., (Sundays at 1:30) will connect with a coach at Mount Bowdoin for the Cemetery, daily until November 1. Returning, the coach leaves the Cemetery at 5:15 P. M.
 HENRY CROCKETT, Chairman of Trustees.



N.E.H.G.S.

A.W. Elson & Co. Belmont Mass.



THE
NEW ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER

JULY, 1922

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLET

A BRONZE TABLET in memory of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled on Wednesday, 31 May 1922, in the stair hall of the building of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston. Invitations to attend the ceremony had been sent by the Special Committee on Mural Memorials to members of the Society and their friends and to representatives of a few kindred organizations in Massachusetts, and the company assembled in Wilder Hall at 3.30 P.M. On the platform were John Carroll Chase, President of the Society, Robert Dickson Weston and William Streeter Richardson, of the Special Committee on Mural Memorials, and the speakers of the afternoon, Rev. Charles Edwards Park, D.D., and Charles William Eliot, LL.D. Mr. Weston, as Chairman of the Committee, opened the exercises with a brief address of welcome, speaking as follows:

"On behalf of the committee that invited you to attend this ceremony, I extend to our honored guests and fellow members of the Society a cordial welcome.

"It has been the duty of my committee to supervise the designing and inscribing of a great many tablets. Many have interested us greatly, but none has interested us nearly so much as this tablet in honor of Lincoln. After much deliberation we decided that it should take the form of a bronze bas-relief. We then selected the artist, and watched the progress of his work. Now that the tablet has been cast in bronze and fixed in its place on the wall, we have called our friends and our neighbors together, saying 'Rejoice with us.'

"We all owe a great debt to the sculptor, Mr. Frederick W. Allen. I had hoped that Mr. Allen would be here this afternoon, so that you all might have had an opportunity to meet a great master of his art and tell him how noble and beautiful a portrait he has made.

"From the first my committee felt a great solicitude about this tablet. We were very anxious that it should be a worthy tribute to Lincoln himself, and we also were anxious that it should be worthy of the sentiment which prompted Mr. Robert Todd Lincoln to give a tablet in memory of his father to our New England Society.

"Lincoln himself never knew that his family came out of New England. For about forty years his son has known that the President's great-great-grandfather was Mordecai Lincoln, born in Scituate, himself a grandson of Samuel Lincoln, one of the half dozen Lincolns who settled at Hingham between 1630 and 1640 and are all believed to have come from Norfolk. Mordecai's maternal grandfather was Abraham Jones of Hull, and this obviously accounts for the fact that the name Abraham was given to Mordecai's brother, to his grandson, and to his great-great-grandson. The President's surname, therefore, goes back to our Hingham and his Christian name to our Hull. The sentimental value which Mr. Lincoln attaches to his father's New England origin makes a special and peculiarly strong appeal to the sympathy of all who care about New England genealogy.

"Anxious as we were at the outset, we have felt no anxiety and no misgivings since Mr. Allen first permitted us to see his work. Of its merit each of you will in a few moments be able to judge for himself.

"Having bidden you welcome, I now surrender the conduct of our simple exercises to the President of the Society."

President Chase spoke as follows:

"Yesterday witnessed the dedication, in Washington, of a grateful nation's memorial to the martyred and immortal Lincoln. To-day we assemble to add our bit of silver to the golden tribute of yesterday, feeling assured that no more noble portrait can adorn a panel in this Historic Genealogical Hall of Fame.

"The remarks by Mr. Weston, to which you have just listened, leave nothing for me to do but to present the next speaker, and I have the pleasure of introducing Rev. Charles Edwards Park, D.D., minister of the First Church in Boston."

Dr. Park, advancing to the front of the platform, said:

"People who take a disinterested view of our country's history declare that in our treatment of the memory of Abraham Lincoln we have laid aside the critical faculty and have developed what they call the Lincoln myth. This means, as we understand it, that our popular conception of Lincoln is guided so completely by reverent and affectionate gratitude that it lacks photographic verisimilitude. It is not a strictly authentic portrait. It is idealized by our admiration. We love him too much to apply the critical method of portraiture. We allow his weaknesses to be disguised and forgotten behind his greatness. We attribute to him qualities of wisdom and moral worth to which he himself would have made no claim. We make him the type of American manhood, the personification of civic virtue and wisdom, the beloved object of our ardent hero worship.

"Doubtless the thoroughgoing biographer would find much to deplore in this habit of ours. He might object that a great man's memory never does so much good to posterity, all things considered, as when it is preserved in terms of strict historical accuracy and

precision; that any departure from the authenticated facts is bound to weaken the portrait; and that to override the portrait in an impulse of ardent gratitude is in its way as harmful as to caricature the portrait in an impulse of resentment and detraction.

"We have no quarrel with the biographer. He is welcome to treat Abraham Lincoln as he will. We can only fall back upon the guidance of intuition and say that there is a power in the personality of Abraham Lincoln which can never be discovered by the methods of pedantry. One hardly gets an adequate idea of the Pyramid of Cheops by studying it through a microscope. Our intuition tells us that in Lincoln's case the method of minute precision is not the right instrument to use, if we wish to secure an adequate understanding. There was in Lincoln a very marked spiritual and moral consistency which makes it necessary to contemplate him as a whole, if anything like a correct estimate is to be gained. Some men are best studied piecemeal. Their natures are broken up into contradictions; and the only fair way to appraise their good qualities is to segregate those good qualities and examine them independently of the rest of their natures. This is precisely the method that cannot be applied to Lincoln.

"For the most noticeable thing about him was the unity of his make-up. He never acted by departments. The whole man always functioned in every thing he did; and the only way to see him truly is to see him whole. Add to this fact of his spiritual unity the further fact of his spiritual and moral stature, and we begin to understand why it is that an idealization of Lincoln is not only inevitable but justified. Because of his gigantic moral stature it is impossible to get the whole man within the narrow compass of a close-up field of vision. We have to look at him at a distance, in something approximating a complete perspective. We have to look at him in connection with his times and surroundings, in his true context of circumstance; for it is peculiarly true in his case that the man and the circumstance acted and reacted upon each other intimately and constantly. If circumstance hastened and determined his own self-development, it is equally true that he moulded and determined circumstance.

"Now in order to see a man of Lincoln's moral stature, as a whole, in his true relation to time and circumstance, it is necessary to take the distant view. And we can have no hesitation in saying that Lincoln was one of those rare men who are never seen truly unless they are seen at a distance. This explains why it is that, as his beloved figure recedes from our sight upon the swift current of time, we feel for him an increasing affection and an increasing admiration. It also explains why it is that this idealizing process has set in: the very distance at which it is necessary to see him truly tends to conceal and disguise his faults. We cannot distinguish the faults at that distance, and to that extent our vision of him may be imperfect. But we have no choice. We have got to accept these imperfections in our vision, in order to get that infinitely grander and more truthful vision which only distance can give. We have got to sacrifice the lesser truths in order to possess the greater. If this be idealization,

we shall have to plead guilty. We have no choice but to idealize him for the sake of that truer knowledge which only idealization can give.

"As we look at him thus, it becomes possible for us to recognize the nature of the man's make-up and to understand, so to speak, the 'lay of the land' in his spirit. As we have seen, there was in him a certain singleness of design, a moral and spiritual unity. All his traits and characteristics may be related directly to that primal source. The thoughtful biographer of Lincoln can hardly help wishing he were a musician, or at least had at his command something of the musician's technique. For Lincoln's character lends itself admirably to the idiom and structural method of musical composition. There was in him the single, principal theme, controlling the whole symphony and furnishing the source from which were derived the several variations of movement and developments of mood. That single, principal theme was his love of humankind. He had a natural affection for people. Human interest amounted in him to a passion.

"Something of this love of humankind we all have. It is one of the instincts of our human nature. But where in some of us this human interest exhausts itself upon our own persons and the members of our immediate family circles, and where in others this human interest finds its satisfaction in a relatively narrow list of friends and fellow travellers in the same walks of life, with Lincoln it included everybody, and felt itself cheated if any were left out. As Emerson said of him, 'His heart was wide as the world.' He was a lover of humanity. He believed in human nature. In him the basic assumption which underlies our whole political theory, the assumption that ordinary human nature can be trusted to choose on the whole wisely and to act on the whole rightly, found its supreme embodiment. What Lowell said of him therefore is not superficially but profoundly true. He was the first American, because in him was found in its full majesty precisely that confidence in mankind upon which we have dared and still dare to vindicate our theory of American citizenship.

"It is worth noting that the possession of this world-wide human interest puts Abraham Lincoln in the small class of the world's greatest ones, the servants and prophets of our humanity, who at various times have appeared to guide and rectify the course of human development, and who, though working in different places and through different methods, have one and all possessed that single supreme gift, an all-embracing love of mankind. It is worth noting also, either as a most happy coincidence, or as indicating the presence of that Divinity that doth shape our ends, roughhew them as we will, that, just at the moment when our political theory was called upon to endure its most critical ordeal, the championship of that theory was entrusted to one who in himself exemplified in perfect measure the very convictions on which the theory is built. Lincoln was more than one of the people. In a larger sense, he *was* the people. He understood his nation better in some respects than his nation understood itself. He knew the hearts of his countrymen. He thought their truest thoughts for them. In him the Nation discovered

its true self personified. And his triumph was no mere private affair. It was the triumph of a whole people, the triumph of a whole philosophy of life vindicating itself, at the moment of its gravest ordeal, through the fateful words and actions of one who was himself the spiritual type and representative of that people and of that philosophy of life. In his actions America acted; and in his success America succeeded.

"In his supreme human interest, then, we may justly feel that we possess the master key to Lincoln's character. His love of mankind was the main theme of the entire symphony of his nature, and all his other traits and characteristics were but the logical developments of this theme. His patience was the patience of one who trusts and can afford to wait. His mercy, his hatred of every form of cruelty and injustice, his ever-ready sympathy — these were only what we might expect in one who loved his fellow creatures. His political wisdom was something far more profound than the mere political shrewdness which we know all too well; it was the kind of wisdom that comes when 'love teaches the monarch to be wise' and to speak and act as a representative of the truer wishes and idealisms of his nation. His rectitude, his self-sacrifice were equally the natural developments of this main theme. Personal temptations and personal ambition were as real to him as to any ordinary man, but were quite unable to resist the prior claims of a human solicitude which swept them aside as being hostile to its own nobler purposes.

"We might sum it all up by saying that Lincoln was one of those men in whom the love of mankind was not a passive but an active principle, not a negative condition but a positive force, not an armor of defense but a weapon of offense. Understanding that, we find his whole life hanging together as a simple unity — logical, consistent, harmonious throughout. And understanding that, we discover in the manner of his death a tragic sublimity that throws an unearthly grandeur over all his days, because it adds the last touch of symbolism to a life that had been governed by devotion to mankind and had been spent in the service of those eternal principles of justice and right on which alone man's life can prosper."

At the conclusion of Dr. Park's address the ushers led the way to the entrance floor of the building, where President Chase presented Dr. Charles William Eliot, an honorary member of the Society, who needed no introduction to the assemblage. The flag over the tablet was slowly withdrawn by Abigail Aldrich, the little daughter of William Truman Aldrich, a member of the Committee; and President Eliot and the members of the Society, gathered in the corridor and on the staircase, stood for a moment in silence, looking at the bas-relief. Then President Eliot said:

"This portrait represents Abraham Lincoln as a younger man than we have been accustomed to see him in photographs and engravings. The face is not so furrowed with lines which care and sorrow later made upon it. On that very account, it is a beautiful

and impressive likeness, especially welcome in this Society's building.

"I never saw Abraham Lincoln, and I never heard him speak; but inevitably, because of my profession, my earliest interest in him related to his education, and to his opinions and his action with regard to the education of his son Robert at Exeter and Harvard.

"Abraham Lincoln's education was extremely meagre as regards schooling and contact with educated persons. He had in his own nature a very strong love of reading and an intense desire to learn; and through that love of reading and that ambition to learn, he obtained an education of marvellous efficacy. His favorite books were the Bible and Shakespeare; and these two books he mastered as few men have ever done. From them he learned the simple, clear, and idiomatic English which distinguished both his speeches and his writings throughout life. From these books he stored his mind with the images, symbols, and phrases which illustrated his public and private thought and action.

"Lincoln's training in the law was very scanty; but he promptly succeeded at the Bar, because of his clear and just thinking, and the influence of his speech and character on the minds of juries, and judges, and of the public interested in the cases he argued. When he began to take part in political discussion and action, it was again the power of his spoken word which gave him his remarkable success.

"One would like to think that Lincoln often felt joy in exercising his remarkable powers of statement and persuasion; but there is little evidence that he ever felt that enjoyment. His Gettysburg Address is the finest piece of English ever written, matchless in dignity, justness, and fitness; but as he returned to Washington he felt and said that it was a failure; and he probably never realized how memorable an utterance he had made that day.

"Like many another great man, his very greatness often left him alone, solitary in his thoughts and his actions. When he first submitted to his Cabinet the tentative draft of his Emancipation Proclamation, not a man in that Cabinet supported his proposal. Lincoln waited for a few weeks, and when he thought the time was ripe, he issued the Proclamation on his sole responsibility, months before the military situation had begun to brighten.

"Let me read to you as you stand looking at this tablet the last paragraph of Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address — an address given several weeks before the surrender at Appomattox and the entry of the Northern troops into Richmond:

'With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan — to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.'

"As we listen to this sentence we realize what an immense loss the American people suffered from the absence of Abraham Lincoln in the Reconstruction period. In these few words Lincoln described, fifty-seven years ago, the solemn duty of the American people toward the World at the present hour.

“Only a poet can adequately describe in a few words Abraham Lincoln’s character, or set forth the nature of his enduring fame. Let me therefore read to you two verses — the first and the last — from Bryant’s short poem on the Death of Lincoln:

‘Oh, slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle and merciful and just!
Who, in the fear of God, didst bear
The sword of power, a nation’s trust!
‘Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noble host of those
Who perished in the cause of Right.’ ”

With President Eliot’s address the formal ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the tablet were brought to a close, and refreshments were served in the John Foster Memorial Room, which had been decorated with an abundance of flowers generously provided by Miss Mary Foster Bartlett from her Manchester estate. Mrs. Florence Conant Howes of the Committee had charge of the tea room. Mrs. Robert Dickson Weston of Cambridge and Mrs. Edmund Ingersoll Leeds of Newton presided at the table, and were assisted by Mrs. Samuel Cate Prescott of Brookline, Miss Elizabeth Prentiss Fowle of Dorchester, the Misses Harriet Scott, Frances Burrage, and Helen Macgregor of Radcliffe College, Miss Elizabeth Leeds of Newton, Miss Elsie McCormack of Manchester, and Miss Mildred Dutton of Dorchester. In the Library an interesting collection of Lincoln mementoes was on exhibition, loaned by Mrs. Florence L. Dunham of Winthrop, a granddaughter of Mrs. Rebecca Rossignol Pomroy, who served from time to time as a nurse in the Lincoln household while Mr. Lincoln was President. The collection comprised autographs, photographs, a glass, a plate, and various other pieces associated with the President and his family.

The ushers for the exercises were Messrs. Edmund Ingersoll Leeds of the Special Committee, Wm. Sumner Appleton, Courtenay Guild, Alfred Johnson, Thornton Kirkland Lothrop, John McKinstry Merriam, George Andrews Moriarty, Jr., and Charles Sedgwick Rackemann.

The Lincoln tablet, a representation of which appears as the frontispiece in this number of the REGISTER, is one of a series of notable memorial tablets which members of the Society are placing in the panels on the walls of the stair hall of the Society’s building, to commemorate their ancestors or kinsmen who took part in the founding, development, or preservation of the Nation. The designs are drawn by artists and architects of high standing, under the supervision of the Special Committee on Mural Memorials, and

the inscriptions are framed to meet the wishes of the donors and the requirements of the Committee. Already more than thirty tablets have been affixed to the walls, and nearly fifty more remain to be executed. Among the individuals thus commemorated are John Alden, Susannah Fuller, John Howland, and Thomas Rogers and his son Joseph — all of the *Mayflower*, John Wilson, pastor of the First Church in Boston, Richard, Increase, and Cotton Mather, Gov. Thomas Dudley, his daughter Anne, and her husband, Gov. Simon Bradstreet, Ezekiel Cheever, the famous schoolmaster, William Pynchon, founder of Springfield, Edward Converse, founder of Woburn, Samuel and Sarah Hinckley and their son, Gov. Thomas Hinckley, of the Plymouth Colony, Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, and his wife, Mary Barnard, Stephen Hopkins, governor of Rhode Island, chief justice, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, Pierre Bacot, an early Huguenot settler in South Carolina, Joseph Rochemont de Poyen de St. Sauveur, of Newburyport, a nephew of the Chevalier de St. Sauveur, and James Buchanan Austin, a young captain in the World War, who was killed in the Argonne. Others to be commemorated are Rev. John Robinson, Elder William Brewster, Mary Chilton, Miles Morgan, Col. Arthur Noble, and Gen. Artemas Ward.

RECORDS OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, DERBY, CONN.,
1740-1796

Communicated by DONALD LINES JACOBUS, M.A., of Mount Carmel, Conn.

[Concluded from page 153]

[REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, CONCLUDED]

Feb. 28, 1790	George Frederic and Crownage Frederic, children to Jairus Lounsbury.
Feb. —, 1790	Jared, son of Samll Plumb.
Feb. —, 1790	Harriot, daughter of Reuben Blague.
Jan. —, 1790	Child of Joseph Perry.
Jan. —, 1790	Child of ——— Wilcolks.
Jan. —, 1790	Child of John Beers.
May —, 1790	Chezia, child of [David] Morris.
—, 1790	Ruth, child of Benjn Mitchel.
—, 1790	Naomi, daughter of ——— Johnson.
—, 1790	Lucinda, daughter of Gideon Chatfield.
—, 1790	David Anson, son of David Twitchel.
June 4, 1790	Esra, son of ——— Reed, Ripton.
June —, 1790	Child to Scot and Grandchild to Nathan French.
June —, 1790	Joseph, son of Daniel Wooster.

When Lincoln Came to Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

If you happen to speak of Lincoln's visit to Boston, the response will probably be, "Why, I didn't know Lincoln ever was in Boston." But he was here in the month of September, 1848, and he made a political speech at the Old Tremont Temple, on the evening of the 22d of September.

That speech at Tremont Temple was only one of a series of like speeches which he made at various points in this vicinity. How did he happen to be here? He was sent to Massachusetts by the Whig national committee, because this State was considered doubtful ground in the approaching election. General Taylor's nomination to the presidency had caused much party defection, and Daniel Webster was utterly out of sympathy with it.

It was felt that a new voice was needed to animate the party followers, and that it must be the voice of one who heartily believed in the wisdom of the nomination that had been made.

Lincoln had already won reputation as an effective stump orator in his own State of Illinois, and he had spoken in no uncertain tones his conviction that General Taylor was the logical and inevitable candidate for the Whigs. Mr. Lincoln was then serving his first and only Congressional term, and it was in Congress that he had made a political speech in favor of Taylor's nomination, such a speech as would today be considered not only in bad taste, but wholly out of order. Conditions were different then.

Near Here for Ten Days

Lincoln's first speech on this Massachusetts visit was at Worcester, Sept. 12, 1848, on the evening preceding the Whig Convention which renominated George N. Briggs for Governor, and selected State electors at large for the Whig presidential ticket. His final speech was the one at Tremont Temple, Boston, on the evening of the 22d. During those 10 days Lincoln addressed the Boston Whig Club on Friday, Sept. 15, at the headquarters on Bromfield street. On Monday evening, the 18th, he spoke with others at Dorchester. On Tuesday he spoke at Chelsea. On Wednesday afternoon,

This is the only address ever delivered by Lincoln in Boston, and it was the only actual visit he ever made to this city. In 1860, he simply passed through Boston on his way to see his son, Robert Todd Lincoln, who was then a student at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.

Continued on Page 9—Third Col.

the 20th, he addressed a Whig ratification meeting at Dedham, and in the evening was at Cambridge, where he was the principal speaker at a Whig rally in the City Hall, producing a powerful impression upon his audience. The Tremont Temple meeting was two nights later. The Tremont House was his Boston stopping place during this trip.

One of his Cambridge hearers described him in a letter to the Boston Daily Atlas, as a capital specimen of an Illinois Whig, "six feet at least in his stockings, and every way worthy to represent that Spartan band of the only Whig district in poor benighted Illinois."

Had Only One Speech

Lincoln's speeches were practically the same during this 10 days trip, and the one at Worcester, which was most fully reported, gives a good idea of the substance of them all. Robert C. Winthrop has pithily summarized it as follows: "After taking for his text, Mr. Webster's remark that the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency by a professed anti-slavery party could fitly be regarded only as a trick or a joke," Mr. Lincoln proceeded to declare that of the three parties then asking the confidence of the country, the new one had less of principle than any other, adding amid shouts of laughter, that the recently constructed, elastic, Free Soil platform reminded him of nothing so much as a pair of trousers offered for sale by a Yankee pedler, which were large enough for any man and small enough for any boy. Mr. Lincoln said in his Worcester speech, referring to slavery, that the people of Illinois were in accord with the people of Massachusetts on that subject, although they did not talk so much about it."

The Speech at Dedham

We are fortunate in having had preserved for us an account of Lincoln's afternoon visit to Dedham, and his speech there, which he had to cut short in order to get to Cambridge for his evening engagement. This account was given by George Harris Monroe in a letter he wrote many years after the event. Monroe was a young man of 21 at the time of the Dedham speech, and was then living there. He was secretary of a local Whig club, and was appointed to find a speaker for a meeting which it had been decided to hold while one of the county courts was in session in this "shire" town of Norfolk. He came to Boston and consulted with his friend, Colonel Schouler of the Boston Atlas, who told him of a new man who had just come from Washington, and who would be just the speaker for him. Colonel Schouler made the necessary arrangements and on the appointed day young Monroe went to the Tremont House to escort Lincoln to Dedham. He has recorded his impressions of how tall, awkward and ungainly Lincoln was in appearance, and of his extreme reticence. He says of him: "He was as sober a man in point of expression as I ever saw," and adds that he did not see him smile once on the trip to Dedham.

Some of the other club members had joined them, and they all felt pretty blue over the prospects. Lincoln was, then unknown in this region, he seemed uneasy and out of sympathy with his surroundings, and as he sat there silent in the chair, everybody felt that the speech was likely to be a flat failure.

Feared a Failure

When they reached the small hall in which the meeting was to be held, things did not look any better. The hall was only half full, for there was then nothing in Lincoln's name to attract a crowd, and there was this tall, solemn and ungainly looking stranger, whose appearance did not produce any enthusiasm among the few who were present. But when at last Mr. Lincoln rose to speak, all was quickly changed. His whole manner underwent an almost instant transformation. This is the way the narrator describes the scene: "He went right to his work. He wore a black alpaca sack, and he turned up the sleeves of this, and then the cuffs of his shirt. All the time he was gaining upon his audience. He soon had it as by a spell. I never saw men more delighted. His style was the most familiar and off-hand possible. His eye had lighted up and changed the whole expression of his countenance. He began to bubble out with humor. But the chief charm of the address lay in the homely way he made his points. There was no attempt at eloquence or finish of style. But for plain pungency of humor it would have been difficult to surpass his speech."

The Tremont Temple Speech

It was then the old Tremont Temple of 1848, but its interior was in some respects similar to the one with which we are now familiar. There was an organ with gilded pipes and ample space in front for a full chorus choir. Like the present temple, it was capable of seating a large audience. The hall was filled early by a great Whig gathering. Clubs from a distance were in attendance. The speakers of the evening were William H. Seward, lately Governor of the Empire State and soon to become one of its Senators, and Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. Mr. Seward spoke first, and delivered a thoughtful and suggestive address, as was his wont. If lacking in the arts of oratory, that was more than made up for by the weight of his matter and the prestige of his name and fame. He was the one whom the Whigs had in the main come to hear. Lincoln was comparatively unknown and his speech received but scant report in the papers of the next morning. Yet Lincoln's speech was in every respect a success, and he held the great audience until a late hour. One account says: "His speech, interrupted by shouts of laughter and approving exclamations, was cheered to the echo at its end, and the meeting broke up at nearly half past ten with hearty and repeated rounds of applause for both speakers and the Whig candidates."

Never Wrote His Speech

One auditor has given us the most intimate picture I have been able to find of that Tremont Temple gathering. He tells us: "Seward's speech was much more ambitious and comprehensive than that of Lincoln. The latter had not begun to treat broad principles in the 1848 campaign. Mr. Seward's argument was a triumph of intellect after the most careful preparation. I don't think Mr. Lincoln had ever written his speech at all. He seemed not much more than to be bright, effective and

taking with his audience, and his success was perfect here. Mr. Seward was not an orator in his natural gifts. His voice was rather weak and his manner lacked animation, but what he said was worthy to rank with his remarkably able series of speeches that he delivered on the slavery question. You may be sure that we who heard Abraham Lincoln then did not afterward forget the man. We watched with interest his remarkable debates with Douglas in the celebrated campaign for the Senatorship in Illinois, and when he made his Cooper Institute speech in New York it began to be apparent that here was something more than a smart stump speaker—that a great man had really dawned upon the nation from the West."

Lincoln's Days in Boston

We know far less than we could wish concerning the days that Mr. Lincoln passed in Boston. James Schouler, in a paper read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, has given us this scrap of information. "I have," he said, "a paternal incident of the kind, and I venture to relate it. In 1848 William Schouler was editor and publisher of 'The Boston Daily Atlas,' a leading Whig organ of New England in its day which perished with the Whig party, itself. The counting-room of the 'Atlas,' as I well remember, was in the Old State House; while its printing and editorial rooms occupied a gloomy brick building in the rear of that dingy but historic alley running from the old Court House to Cornhill, which to this day bears the imposing name of Franklin avenue. Down that dingy alley and into the gloomy brick building strode Abraham Lincoln one day, and, toiling up the dark staircase, made a call upon this 'Atlas' editor to have a free talk over with him over the national outlook. This talk he recalled with jocular comment when domiciled at the White House in 1861. I still hold in

family possession two letters which Lincoln wrote to 'Friend Schooler' from Washington shortly before he came to Massachusetts in 1848; and a third, still more familiar in tone, was mailed from Washington soon after Taylor's election."

We are thankful for this bit of information, but we would like to know more about other possible calls which Lincoln may have made while he was in this city, or as to the men he personally met here. We may be quite sure that he did not meet Daniel Webster, for Mr. Webster was at Marshfield, entirely out of sympathy with the candidacy of General Taylor. He is frequently quoted as having characterized his nomination as one "not fit to be made." But what of Garrison, or Sumner, or Phillips, or Theodore Parker, or others of the prominent Boston Abolitionists? Did Lincoln meet any of these men? Did they exchange views? The records are silent as to this. We know that Lincoln's law partner, Mr. Herndon, used to take the Abolition papers, and to have on the office table the anti-slavery sermons and addresses of Theodore Parker, and that Lincoln used to read them. How we should like to know if he met any of these men personally on his Boston visit!

Lincoln Relics in Boston

In 1866 there was presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society the table which stood in front of Lincoln when he delivered his second inaugural message in Washington on March 4, 1865. It is made entirely of iron, and is formed from three pieces of iron cast for the new dome of the Capitol. The feet or stand are one of the ornaments of the inner dome, inverted; the pillar one of the balusters of the iron railing under the eye of the dome, and the top a square piece cut from one of the thin iron panels. This table was made expressly for the inauguration, and after the exercises it was taken home by Benjamin B. French, who afterward gave it to the society. Four years ago I spoke of the pen used by Mr. Lincoln in signing the emancipation proclamation, also one of the treasures of the society; and of the miniature proclamations sent out in our soldiers' knapsacks that they might reach the colored people in the South. One of those proclamations I was fortunate enough to find, and others may still be in existence here.

In one of the cabinets of the Boston Public Library are a treasured series of broadsides, issued by the New England Publication Society during the Civil war. These broadsides, printed on only one side, were sent to some 900 newspapers in various parts of the country for insertion by them, or to be used as editorials, if they so preferred. Of course, the object was to influence public opinion in favor of efforts for suppressing the rebellion and to promote a sentiment for the abolition of slavery. These broadsides were presented to the library by Charles Elliot Norton, who edited the series, and what renders them of priceless value is the fact that they are accompanied by a considerable number of autograph letters written by those who were active in the movement. The original circular, setting forth the plan, was signed by J. M. Forbes, Charles Elliot Norton, Samuel G. Ward and Martin Brimmer. At the bottom were the names of the first five subscribers, viz., Charles R. Lowell, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Norton, Henry W. Longfellow and George Livermore.

TABLET TO DESIGNATE LINCOLN'S ONE VISIT

Boston Will Mark Place Where
Emancipator Spoke to Whigs
in 1848.

By the Associated Press.

BOSTON, July 19.—On the site where stood Washington Hall, on Bromfield street, a bronze tablet will be placed to commemorate the first visit of Abraham Lincoln to Boston in the summer of 1848. Lincoln, clad in an alpaca coat because of the sultry New England heat, on that occasion, addressed a "Young Men's Whig Club Rally," telling the members why Gen. Zachary Taylor should be elected President.

The dedication ceremonies will be held during G. A. R. national encampment which opens here August 10. The tablet, provided by the municipal commission on marking historical sites, will be from the design of Walter G. Page, an artist, who is chairman of the commission. The bas-relief will be executed by John F. Paramino.

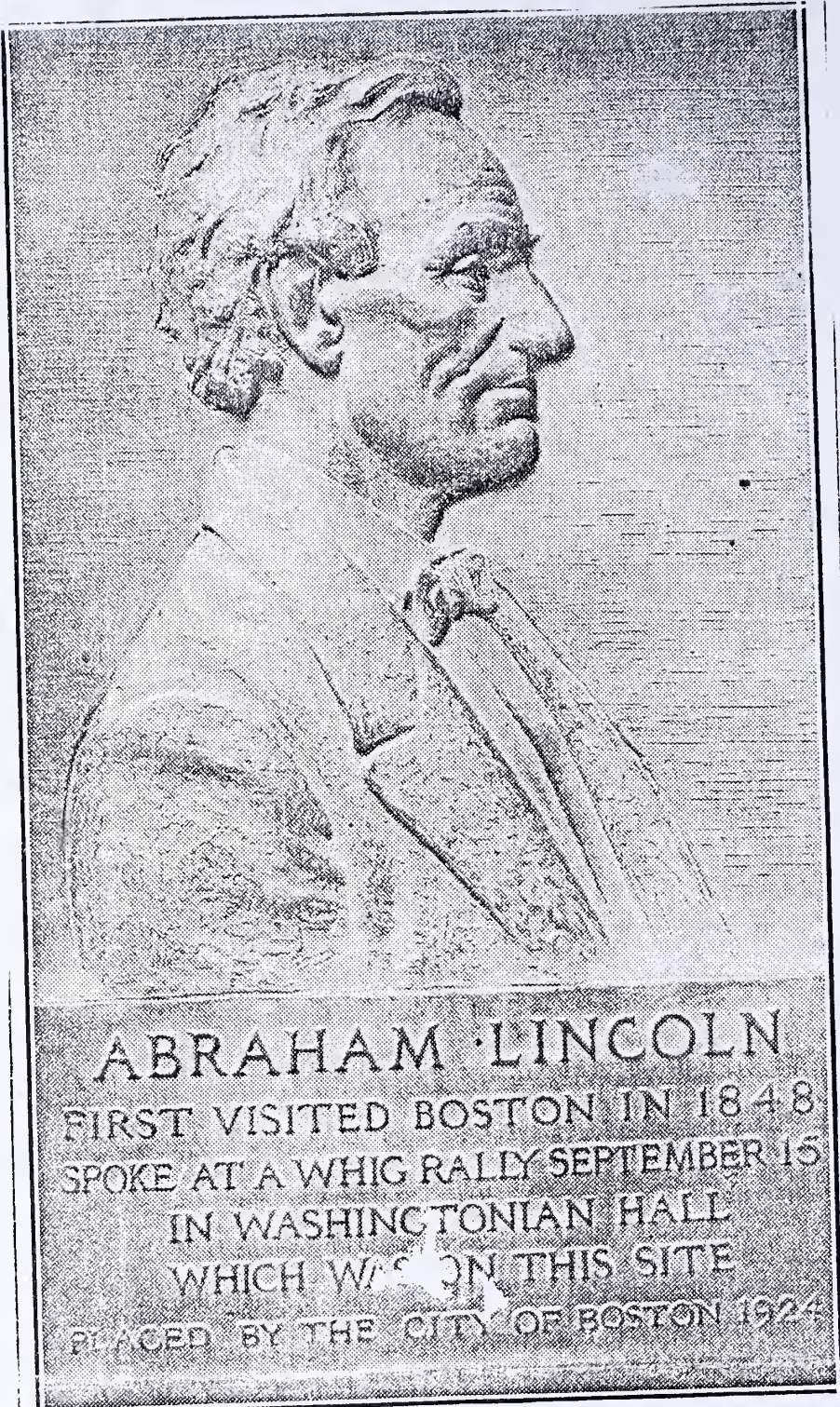
Washingtonian Hall as such ceased to exist more than 60 years ago, but the structure itself, until its recent demolition, stood as the only building in this city that ever sheltered Abraham Lincoln. The structure rising on the site will carry the plaque.

On the opposite side of the street, not more than thirty feet away, stood the Bromfield House, at which in 1863 John Wilkes Booth stayed during his only professional engagement in this city.

Lincoln spoke on the night of September 15, the meeting being advertised in five lines in the local Whig papers, which merely stated that "Hon. Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois" was to address the club and suggested that the affair be made a "rouser." The Boston Atlas the next day reported "a speech of an hour and a half, which for sound reasoning, cogent argument, and satire we have seldom heard equaled." It was added that the speaker's remarks "were frequently interrupted by rounds of applause" and "as soon as he had concluded, three rousing cheers were given for Taylor and Fillmore and three more for Mr. Lincoln, the Lone Star of Illinois."

JUL 20 1924

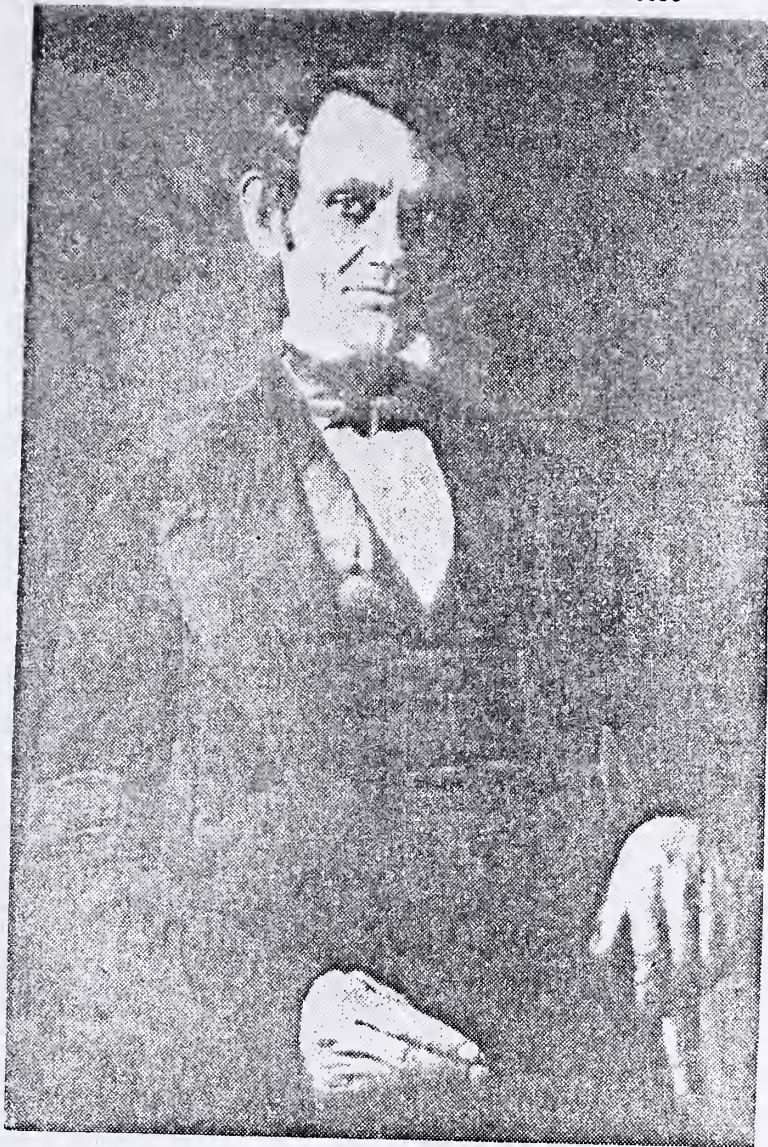
STAR



Abraham Lincoln

As He Appeared on His First Visit to Boston in 1848. This Tablet, Executed in Bronze by John Francis Paramino, Is at the Corner of Bromfield Street and Province Street.

About as Boston Saw Him



Courtesy of the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lincoln in 1846 From a Daguerreotype by N. H. Shephard

Boston Recalls Visit of Lincoln In 1848 Campaign

Came Unheralded, Spoke
for Whigs, and Left
Without Flurry

Eighty-six years have elapsed since Boston first was host to Abraham Lincoln, whose 125th anniversary the nation is observing today. How did the lanky lawyer from Illinois impress Boston in 1848?

Turn back the crinkling folds of the daily press; past pages that chronicle the nation's faltering, upward march. There in the columns of the stanch Whig press, columns that ring with the high-pitched partisan tempo of Boston's anti-slavery days, is the record of his first Boston visit.

An impartial scrutiny of those musty pages reveals that Lincoln came unheralded, heard Boston and surrounding communities praise him for a day, then departed as quietly as he came.

Physically, he was a rangy giant with hands enlarged and hardened by intimate acquaintance with a hickory ax helve. Intellectually, he was still untested by weighty issues that saw him grow in prestige as he grew in years to the stature manifested in the debates with Douglas, the speech at the Cooper Union, the address at Gettysburg and the ceremonies of the second inaugural.

Whig rallies in Boston, Chelsea, Dorchester, Dedham, Cambridge and Lowell made Lincoln's week's stay a crowded one. His first speech was in Dedham. The Whigs sent George Munroe, one of their club members, to escort Lincoln out from the Tremont House.

"He was as sober a man in point of expression as ever I saw," Munroe observed afterward. "In the cars (train) he scarcely said a word to one of us. He seemed uneasy. We took him to one of the most elegant houses in the town of Dedham, and here he seemed even less at home.

"But at last he arose to speak, and almost instantly there was a change. His indifferent manner vanished as soon as he opened his mouth. He went right to work.

"All the time he was gaining upon his audience. He soon had it as by a spell. I never saw men more delighted. His style was the most familiar and offhand possible. His eye had lighted up and changed the whole expression of his countenance. He began to bubble out with humor.

"But the chief charm of his address lay in the homely way he made his points. There was no attempt at eloquence or finish of style. But, for plain pungency of humor, it would have been difficult to surpass his speech. It ended in half an hour. The bell that called to the steam cars sounded.

"Mr. Lincoln stopped instantly. 'I am engaged to speak at Cambridge tonight and I must leave.' The whole audience seemed to rise in protest. 'Go on! finish it!' was heard on every hand. One gentleman pledged to take his horse and carry him across country. But Mr. Lincoln was inexorable."

Boston put on the biggest show during Lincoln's visit, a political double-header with the polished Gov. William H. Seward of New York and Illinois' rail splitter as headliners.

Best of all was the brief but telling appraisal of his speech before the Whigs of Chelsea in Gerrish Hall, printed in the Boston Atlas:

"The Whigs of Chelsea last night held one of those meetings that do good to the inner man. The Hon. Abraham Lincoln made a speech, which for aptness of illustration, solidity of argument, and genuine eloquence is hard to beat."

Aptness of illustration! That was Lincoln at his best—Lincoln the story-teller!

LINCOLN LORE

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LINCOLN IN BOSTON

Although Abraham Lincoln made two trips through Massachusetts, one in 1848 and the other in 1860, he paid but one visit to Boston. He arrived in the city on Friday, September 15, and departed on Saturday, September 23. During this interval he made the Tremont House his headquarters.

It would appear as if William Schouler may have been indirectly responsible for Abraham Lincoln's visit to Massachusetts. Lincoln had corresponded with Schouler on August 8, 1848 advising him that he was remaining for two weeks in Washington to sign documents. It is likely Lincoln had previously been in contact with Schouler at the Philadelphia convention and that they had something in common in the nomination of Zachary Taylor, whom Lincoln had vigorously supported and whom Schouler had predicted would receive the nomination.

Lincoln's "two weeks" in Washington were extended somewhat because on August 28 he was still there and wrote another letter to Schouler indicating he had been busily engaged in behalf of General Taylor's campaign. It would seem that Lincoln's visit to Massachusetts was in a measure arranged by the National Committee, because he happened to be traveling back to Illinois and could conveniently pass through Worcester where the state Whigs were to convene on September 13. Mr. Schouler was present at the convention and made the first motion in the business session, nominating Mr. Wightman of Boston as Secretary. Worcester was the headquarters for the Free Soil party which was proselyting a great many Whigs.

Abraham Lincoln did not speak at the convention proper and his name does not appear in the proceedings. He did speak for one hour and a half at a mass meeting the night before and a few fragments of what he said on this occasion are all that has been preserved of the dozen or more speeches which he made in Massachusetts on this itinerary. While Lincoln probably used about 10,000 words in his Worcester address, less than 2,000 words have been recorded and these were gathered by a reporter for the Boston Advertiser who commented upon Lincoln's speech in that paper the following day.

It is not known that Abraham Lincoln wrote out any of his Massachusetts speeches, but it is said that the Worcester speech was the best one of them all, and the others were largely a repetition of the Worcester speech. This would suggest that the Boston speech, which was the climax of his itinerary, was patterned very largely after his address at Worcester.

The preliminary speech of Abraham Lincoln at the state capitol on September 15, made before the Boston Whig Club and the speech at Worcester were probably responsible for invitations to address groups at New Bedford, Lowell, Dorchester, Chelsea, Dedham, Cambridge, and Taunton, where he is known to have spoken in favor of the candidacy of Taylor. One or two of these engagements are known to have been made by Mr. Schouler, editor of the Boston Atlas, in whose office Lincoln is known to have visited.

Lincoln spoke under very peculiar circumstances as he had been appearing in a state where practically the whole Whig party had been unanimously behind Daniel Webster as a "favorite son" candidate—in the National Convention at Philadelphia. In fact the Massachusetts

delegates were very unwilling to give up Webster even to the last. When his name was placed before the Philadelphia Convention, on the first ballot they gave him their entire twelve votes, the same on the second ballot, but the third ballot nine of the twelve votes were given to Webster, two to Scott and only one to Taylor. On the concluding ballot Webster still received nine Massachusetts votes of the total 12 while two votes went to Scott and one to Taylor. In other words, Abraham Lincoln was appearing in a state which had been almost unanimously for Webster while only one delegate had favored the candidacy of Zachary Taylor. To make it even more difficult for Lincoln, Daniel Webster was still very much disgruntled over his defeat and had made some very unkind statements about the nomination of Taylor.

There is no question but what Abraham Lincoln's speech in Worcester did very much to unify the convention in the decision to support Taylor in the subsequent campaign, and for that purpose especially, Lincoln directed his remarks. After Taylor's election Lincoln had occasion to write to Schouler at Boston, on February 2, suggesting in the letter that their acquaintance although short, had been very cordial and submitted an article for printing in Schouler's paper.

Possibly the most interesting episode which occurred during the visit of Abraham Lincoln to Boston was his appearance on the same program with William A. Seward, on the evening of September 22, at Tremont Temple. Seward spoke first and his speech was printed in full in the Boston papers the following morning. Lincoln, however, who spoke later in the evening, while receiving very favorable reaction to his address, had no manuscript to hand to the reporters so his speech did not appear in the papers.

The point in emphasizing Abraham Lincoln's visit to Boston at this time, however, had been to call attention to Schouler's friendship for Lincoln. The controversy aroused over the authenticity of the letter written to the Widow Bixby by Abraham Lincoln on November 21, 1864, should bring into the picture this same William Schouler, then Adjutant General of Massachusetts, who was the leading exponent in the final recognition of the Widow Bixby by the President. Preliminary attempts to gain attention to her sacrifice had been made by Schouler and on November 21, 1864, he made an appeal in the Boston papers on behalf of the families of the soldiers. On that very day Abraham Lincoln wrote the famous letter now in controversy.

Is it reasonable to expect that Mr. Lincoln would turn over to a secretary, a request from his old friend Schouler for a personal letter of thanks, to be written to a widow whom Schouler thought deserving of the President's personal recognition? It was General Schouler who delivered the letter to the Widow Bixby. It was General Schouler who gave the text of the letter to the Boston newspapers as having been written by Abraham Lincoln. It was also General Schouler who gave a copy of the letter to the Army and Navy Journal of New York published on December 3, 1864. In every instance the letter appeared in print as one which had been written by the President of the United States as a personal expression of his own sympathy for Mrs. Bixby.

LOCALE OF ANNUAL MEETING
 National Society of Autograph Collectors
 May 5 & 6 1952



Phillips Brooks House



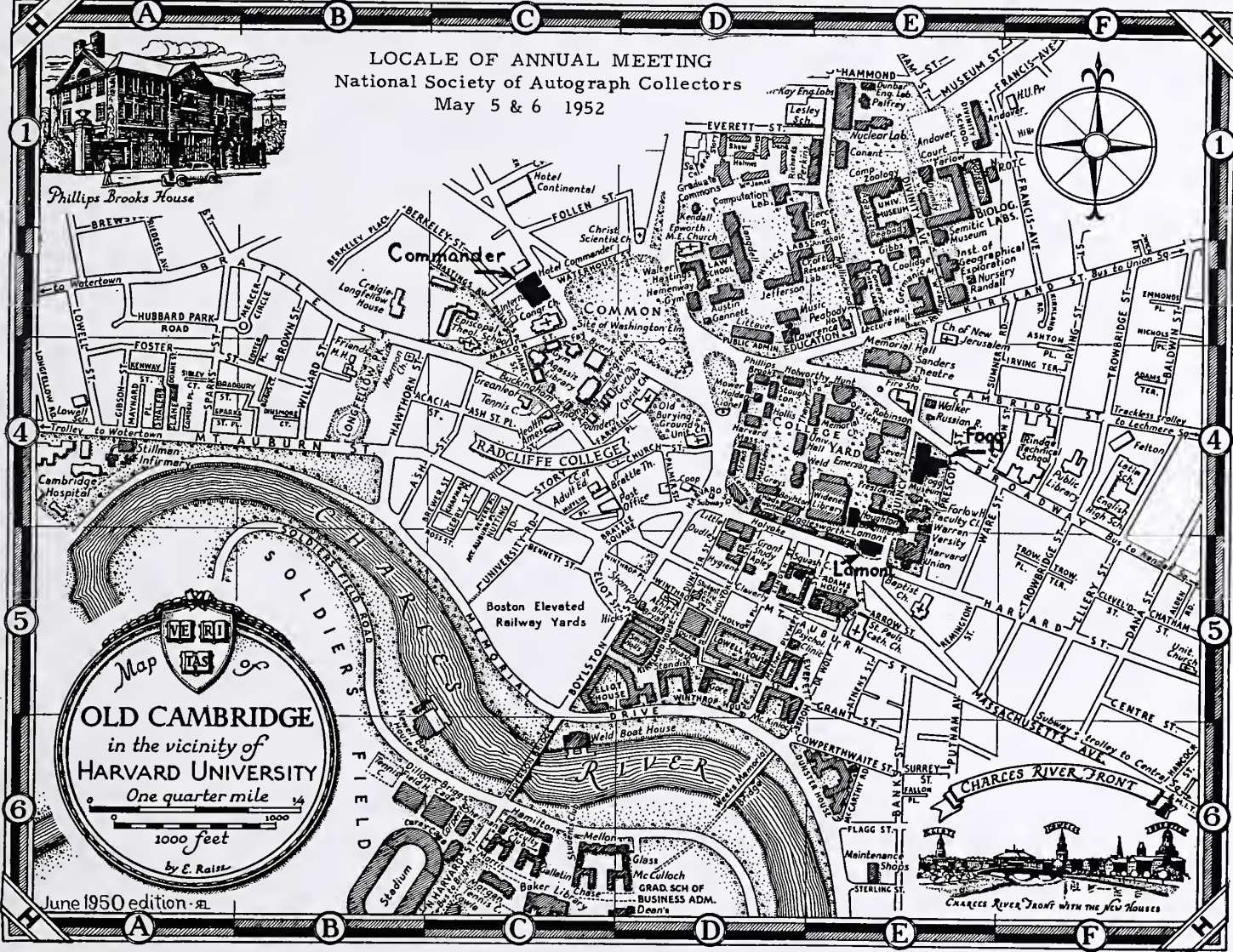
Map of **OLD CAMBRIDGE**
 in the vicinity of
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
 One quarter mile

1000 feet
 by E. Raizel

June 1950 edition



Charles River Front with the New Houses



Lincoln Questionnaire

Name of town Boston County Suffolk State Mass.

Date or dates when Lincoln spoke there Sept. 1848.

Has a marker or monument ever been erected to commemorate his address? Yes.

Bronfield Street, corner of Province Street.

If so, when was it dedicated? _____

Is any literature referring to it, or a photograph of it available?

Any further information such as donor, inscription on tablet, or other data of interest would be appreciated. A photograph could be secured from a commercial photographer. The present Tremont Temple is not same building where Lincoln spoke.

OLD NEWSPAPER TELLS OF LINCOLN'S VISIT HERE

Lincoln's visit to Boston in 1848 was brought to mind yesterday by Hon Francis X. Tyrrell of Chelsea.

Mr Tyrrell produced newspapers containing reports of the visit of the Great Emancipator. His coming was celebrated by the Whigs, the party in power at that time, as an affair of tremendous importance. The Boston Atlas of Friday, Sept 18, contains a report of a political meeting held in Dedham the Friday before and of the rally of the Chelsea Whigs in Gerrish Hall and also of the Worcester convention, where a large crowd gathered "to listen to an address from Hon Abraham Lincoln of Illinois."

The report in the Boston Atlas of Sept 20 says: "The Whigs of Chelsea last night held one of those meetings which do good to the inner man. The Hon Abraham Lincoln made a speech, which for aptness of illustration, solidity of argument, and genuine eloquence is hard to beat."



Bonner's Boston, 1743 . . . page 150

THE wrappers. It is Sabin No. 33,032—corrected description
MONTH in Sabin No. 96,175, where only two copies are located—
in the British Museum and in the William L. Clements
Library. The collation is: pp. [4], 69, [2]. \$75.

THE BONNER "PLAN" OF BOSTON
VINTAGE OF 1743

FIRST map engraved and printed in British America was John Foster's "White Hills" map of New England, issued with William Hubbard's *Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians*, Boston, 1677. Second was Captain Cyprian Southack's general map of the English colonies, engraved by Francis Dewing, Boston, 1717. Third was Captain John Bonner's "Plan of y^e Great Town of Boston," first published in 1722. During less than the next half-century the Bonner map appeared in new states perhaps as many as nine times, as itemized below. In his John Carter Brown Library *Annual Report*, 1946-1947, Lawrence C. Wroth gives one of his characteristically pellucid descriptions of the Bonner map's reincarnations; the fact that Dr. Wroth excuses himself for not telling all (in the *Report*) on the ground that his "study of the subject of the several issues . . . involves too many complexities to justify its recapitulation in these pages" may perhaps serve us now as an excuse for cutting corners here.

John Bonner, a master mariner, came to Boston in 1670, and bought a vessel for trading in the West Indies and Europe. Later he was owner or master of several other vessels, including the *Mary* of Sir William Phip's Canada expedition of 1690. In 1706 he went in the brigantine *Hope* to Quebec under a flag of truce and brought home to the Yankee Zion the Reverend John Williams, the "redeemed captive" who had been captured by the Indians in their raid on Deerfield, Mass., in 1704. Captain Bonner was long prominent in the maritime history of Boston, was chief pilot of Admiral Walker's expedition of 1711, was a maker of draughts of the harbor entrance and waterfront, married four wives and buried 'em all, and, at eighty, was the surveyor and designer of the first map of the city.

The Bonner "Plan" was engraved by Francis Dewing (engraver also of the Southack map of 1717). He was, writes Dr. Wroth, "a craftsman trained in England who came to Boston in 1716, [and who] will always have interest

POSTCARD PACKET IN FILE

HISTORIC BOSTON
Paul Revere House Edition
PAUL REVERE HOUSE
BOSTON, MASS.

PLACE
STAMP
HERE



THE PAUL REVERE HOUSE
THE OLDEST FRAME BUILDING
IN THE CITY (1676)

When Abraham Lincoln Made Speech in Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

If you happen to speak of Lincoln's visit to Boston, the response will probably be, "Why, I didn't know Lincoln ever was in Boston." But he was here in the month of September, 1848, and he made a political speech at the Old Tremont Temple, on the evening of the 22d of September.

This is the only address ever delivered by Lincoln in Boston, and it was the only actual visit he ever made to this city. In 1860, he simply passed through Boston on his way to see his son, Robert Todd Lincoln, who was then a student at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.

Continued on Page 2—Third Col.

Continued from First Page

That speech at Tremont Temple was only one of a series of like speeches which he made at various points in this vicinity. How did he happen to be here? He was sent to Massachusetts by the Whig national committee, because this State was considered doubtful ground in the approaching election. General Taylor's nomination to the presidency had caused much party defection, and Daniel Webster was utterly out of sympathy with it.

It was felt that a new voice was needed to animate the party followers, and that it must be the voice of one who heartily believed in the wisdom of the nomination that had been made. Lincoln had already won reputation as an effective stump orator in his own State of Illinois, and he had spoken in no uncertain tones his conviction that General Taylor was the logical and inevitable candidate for the Whigs. Mr. Lincoln was then serving his first and only Congressional term, and it was in Congress that he had made a political speech in favor of Taylor's nomination, such a speech as would today be considered not only in bad taste, but wholly out of order. Conditions were different then.

Near Here for Ten Days

Lincoln's first speech on this Massachusetts visit was at Worcester, Sept. 12, 1848, on the evening preceding the Whig Convention which renominated George N. Briggs for Governor, and selected State electors at large for the Whig presidential ticket. His final speech was the one at Tremont Temple, Boston, on the evening of the 22d. During those 10 days Lincoln addressed the Boston Whig Club on Friday, Sept. 15, at the headquarters on Bromfield street. On Monday evening, the 18th, he spoke with others at Dorchester. On Tuesday, he spoke at Chelsea. On Wednesday afternoon

the 20th, he addressed a Whig ratification meeting at Dedham, and in the evening was at Cambridge, where he was the principal speaker at a Whig rally in the City Hall, producing a powerful impression upon his audience. The Tremont Temple meeting was two nights later. The Tremont House was his Boston stopping place during this trip.

One of his Cambridge hearers described him in a letter to the Boston Daily Atlas, as a capital specimen of an Illinois Whig, "six feet at least in his stockings, and every way worthy to represent that Spartan band of the only Whig district in poor benighted Illinois."

Had Only One Speech

Lincoln's speeches were practically the same during this 10 days trip, and the one at Worcester, which was most fully reported, gives a good idea of the substance of them all. Robert C. Winthrop has pithily summarized it as follows: "After taking for his text, Mr. Webster's remark that the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency by a professed anti-slavery party could fitly be regarded only as a trick or a joke, Mr. Lincoln proceeded to declare that, of the three parties then asking the confidence of the country, the new one had less of principle than any other, adding amid shouts of laughter, that the recently constructed, elastic, Free Soil platform reminded him of nothing so much as a pair of trousers offered for sale by a Yankee pedler, which were large enough for any man and small enough for any boy. Mr. Lincoln said, in his Worcester speech, referring to slavery, that the people of Illinois were in accord with the people of Massachusetts on that subject, although they did not talk as much about it."

The Speech at Dedham

He is fortunate in having had preserved for us an account of Lincoln's Dedham visit to Dedham, and his speech there, which he had to cut short in order to get to Cambridge for his evening engagement. This account was given by George Harris Monroe in a letter he wrote many years after the event. Monroe was a young man of 21 at the time of the Dedham speech, and was then living there. He was secretary of a local Whig club, and was appointed to find a speaker for a meeting which it had been decided to hold while one of the county courts was in session in this "shire" town of Norfolk. He came to Boston and consulted with his friend, Colonel Schouler of the Boston Atlas, who told him of a new man who had just come from Washington, and who would be just the speaker for him. Colonel Schouler made the necessary arrangements and on the appointed day young Monroe went to the Tremont House to escort Lincoln to Dedham. He has recorded his impressions of how tall, awkward and ungainly Lincoln was in appearance, and of his extreme reticence. He says of him: "He was no sober a man in point of expression as I ever saw," and adds that he did not see him smile once on the trip to Dedham.

Some of the other club members had joined them, and they all felt pretty blue over the prospects. Lincoln was then unknown in this region, he seemed uneasy and out of sympathy with his surroundings, and as he sat there silent in the car, everybody felt that the speech was likely to be a flat failure.

Fared a Failure

When they reached the small hall in which the meeting was to be held, things did not look any better. The hall was only half full, for there was then nothing in Lincoln's name to attract a crowd, and there was this tall, solemn and ungainly looking stranger, whose appearance did not produce any enthusiasm among the few who were present. But when at last Mr. Lincoln rose to speak, all was quickly changed. His whole manner underwent an almost instant transformation. This is the way the narrator describes the scene: "He went right to his work. He wore a black alpaca sack, and he turned up the sleeves of this, and then the cuffs of his shirt. All the time he was gaining upon his audience. He soon had it as by a spell. I never saw men more delighted. His style was the most familiar and off-hand possible. His eye had lighted up and changed the whole expression of his countenance. He began to bubble out with humor. But the chief charm of the address lay in the homely way he made his points. There was no attempt at eloquence or finish of style. But for plain pungency of humor it would have been difficult to surpass his speech."

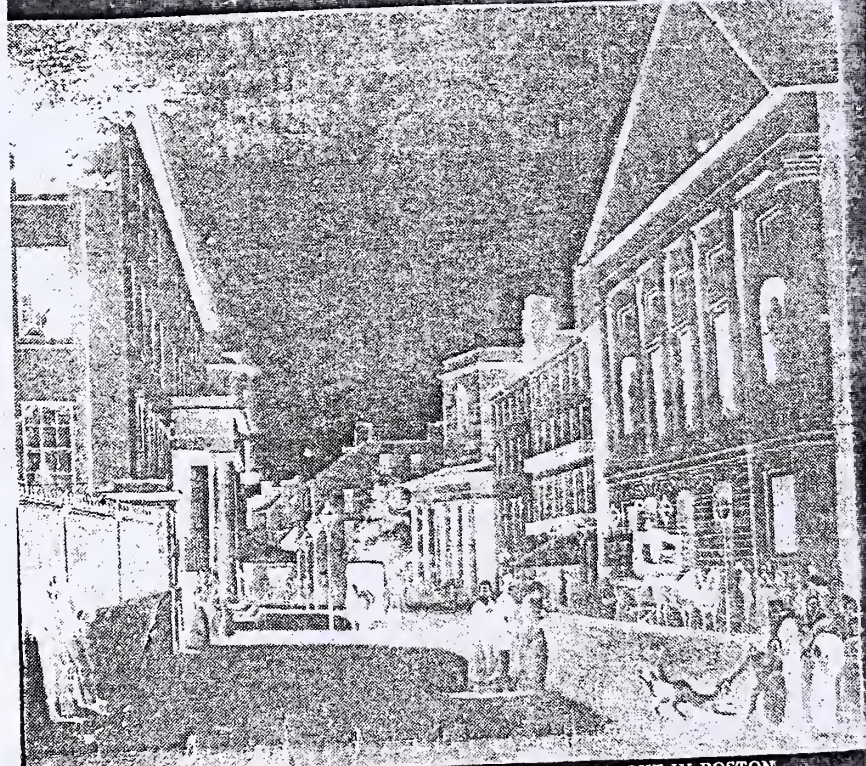
The Tremont Temple Speech

It was then the old Tremont Temple of 1848, but its interior was in some respects similar to the one with which we are now familiar. There was an organ with gilded pipes and ample space in front for a full chorus choir. Like the present temple, it was capable of seating a large audience. The hall was filled to the top by a great Whig gathering. The speakers of the evening were William H. Seward, lately Governor of the Empire State and soon to become one of its Senators, and Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. Mr. Seward spoke first, and delivered a thoughtful and suggestive address, as was his wont. If lacking in the arts of oratory, that was more than made up for by the weight of his matter and the prestige of his name and fame. He was the one whom the Whigs had in the main come to hear. Lincoln was comparatively unknown, and his speech received but scant report in the papers of the next morning. Yet Lincoln's speech was in every respect a success, and he held the great audience until a late hour. One account says: "His speech, interrupted by shouts of laughter and approving exclamations, was cheered to the echo at its end, and the meeting broke up at nearly half past ten with hearty and repeated rounds of applause for both speakers and the Whig candidates."

Never Wrote His Speech

One auditor has given us the most in-

When Lincoln Came to Boston



HOW TREMONT STREET LOOKED WHEN LINCOLN SPOKE IN BOSTON
 King north, and on the right (with omnibus in front) the old Tremont Temple in which Lincoln delivered his Boston speech in 1848. On the left is the old Tremont House. King's Chapel can be seen at the right.

These pictures I have been able to find... that Tremont Temple gathering... tells us... Seward's speech was much more ambitious and comprehensive than that of Lincoln. The latter had more reason to treat broad principles in the face of a hostile... Seward's argument was a triumph of intellect after the most careful preparation. I don't think Mr. Lincoln had ever written his speech at all. He seemed not much more than to be bright, effective and talking with his audience and his audience was perfect. Here, Mr. Seward was not at par in his natural gifts. His voice was rather weak and his business lacked animation, but what he said was worthy to rank with his remarkably able series of speeches that he delivered on the slavery question. You may be sure that we who heard Abraham Lincoln then did not afterwards forget the man. We worked with interest his remarkable debates with Douglas in the celebrated campaign for the Senatorship in Illinois and when he made his Cooper Institute speech in New York it began to be apparent that here was something more than a mere stump speaker—that a great man had really dawned upon the nation from the West.

Lincoln's Days in Boston

We know far less than we could wish concerning the days that Mr. Lincoln passed in Boston. James Schouler, in a paper read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, has given us this scrap of information. "I have," he said, "a paternal incident of the kind, and I venture to relate it. In 1848 William Schouler was editor and publisher of 'The Boston Daily Atlas,' a leading Whig organ of New England in its day, which perished with the Whig party, itself. The counting-room of the 'Atlas,' as I well remember, was in the Old State House; while its printing and editorial rooms occupied a gloomy brick building in the rear of that dingy but historic alley running from the old Court House to Cornhill, which to this day bears the imposing name of Franklin Avenue. Down that dingy alley and into the gloomy brick building strode Abraham Lincoln one day, and, calling up the dark staircase, made a call upon this 'Atlas' editor to have a free talk over with him over the national outlook. This talk, he recalled with jocular comment when domiciled at the White House in 1861, I still hold in

family possession; two letters which Lincoln wrote to friend Schouler from Washington shortly before he came to Massachusetts in 1848; and a third, still more familiar in tone, was mailed from Washington soon after Taylor's election. We are thankful for this bit of information, but we would like to know more about the possible calls which Lincoln may have made while he was in this city, or as to the men he personally met here. We may be quite sure that he did not meet Daniel Webster for Mr. Webster was at Har-

vard, entirely out of sympathy with the candidacy of General Taylor. He is frequently quoted as having characterized his denunciations as one "not fit to be made." But what of Garrison, or Sumner, or Phillips, or Theodore Parker, or others of the prominent Boston Abolitionists? Did Lincoln meet any of these men? Did they exchange views? These records are almost all to this. We know that Lincoln's law partner, Mr. Herndon, used to take the Abolition papers, and to have on the office table the anti-slavery sermons and addresses of Theodore Parker, and that Lincoln used to read them. How we should like to know if he met any of those men personally on his Boston visit.

Lincoln's Relics in Boston

In 1888 there was presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society the table which stood in front of Lincoln when he delivered his second inaugural message in Washington on March 4, 1862. It is made entirely of iron, and is formed from three pieces of iron cast for the new dome of the Capitol. The feet or stand are one of the ornaments of the inner dome, inverted; the pillar one of the balusters of the iron railing under the eye of the dome, and the top a square piece cut from one of the thin iron panels. This table was made expressly for the inauguration, and after the exercise it was taken home by Benjamin B. French, who afterward gave it to the society. Four years ago I spoke of the pen used by Mr. Lincoln in signing the emancipation proclamation, also one of the treasures of the society; and of the miniature proclamations sent out in our soldiers' knapsacks that they might reach the colored people in the South. One of those proclamations I was fortunate enough to find, and others may still be in existence here.

In one of the cabinets of the Boston Public Library are a treasured series of broadsides, issued by the New England Publication Society during the Civil war. These broadsides, printed on only one side, were sent to some 800 newspapers in various parts of the country for insertion by them, or to be used as editorials; if they are preferred. Of course the object was to influence public opinion in favor of efforts for suppressing the rebellion and to promote a sentiment for the abolition of slavery. These broadsides were presented to the library by Charles Elliot Norton, who edited the series and what renders them of priceless value is the fact that they are accompanied by a considerable number of autograph letters, written by those who were active in the movement. The original circular, setting forth the plan, was signed by J. M. Forbes, Charles Elliot Norton, Samuel G. Ward and Henry Edmunds. At the bottom were the names of the first five subscribers, viz., Charles R. Lowell, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Norton, Henry W. Longfellow, and George Livermore.

LINCOLN'S ONE VISIT TO MASSACHUSETTS

Came Here in 1848 as a Con-
gressman, Sent by the Na-
tional Committee,

MADE SEVERAL SPEECHES
STUMPING FOR WHIGS

Account of the Trip by George
H. Monroe in The Herald of
April 26, 1885.

The first and only visit of Abraham Lincoln to Massachusetts, made in the summer of 1848, has never been better described than by the late George H. Monroe, for many years editorial writer on The Herald. Mr. Monroe described Mr. Lincoln's visit in The Sunday Herald of April 26, 1885. The article read in part as follows:

Mr. Lincoln took his seat in Congress in December, 1847. He served but one term in that body, and it was his sole experience in Washington life before he came into the presidency.

Lincoln was a Whig, and the Whigs seldom chose more than one member of the House from the state of Illinois.

He lived in its single safe Whig district, but he lived there with three or four other able men, and they took turns in representing it. Col. Harden, who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, had the first chance. Col. Baker, who afterward fell at Ball's Bluff, in the war of the rebellion, had the second and then came Mr. Lincoln's turn, with another man (Judge Stephen T. Logan) still waiting.

Mr. Lincoln retired in his favor, but Judge Logan never gained the prize, being defeated by a Democrat—it was said, because Mr. Lincoln's course had so strongly tended to the support of anti-slavery doctrines, which found opponents enough among the Whigs of the district to revolutionize it. Mr. Lincoln had not time to do much in Congress, but he established the reputation of a good stump speaker in that body.

Massachusetts, on account of the great defection of Whigs to the Free Soilers, and Daniel Webster's sudden and damaging attitude toward Gen. Taylor's nomination to the presidency, began to be considered rather doubtful ground for the Whigs.

Sent to Massachusetts.

The national committee sent Mr. Lincoln to the state, after Congress had adjourned, to make some speeches. Our people knew very little about him then. I lived in the shire town of Norfolk county, and was secretary of a Whig club. One of the county courts was in session, and it was determined to have a meeting in the day time before it adjourned. I was commissioned to go

to Boston to engage the speaker.

I went at once to see my friend, Col. Schouler, of the Boston Atlas. He told me that a new man had just come into the state from Washington, who, he thought, would answer our purpose exactly, and he said he would get him for me if possible. That man was Abraham Lincoln.

When the day for the meeting came, I went to the Tremont House and found Mr. Lincoln there. I remember well how tall, awkward and ungainly he was in appearance. I remember how reticent he was, too, but I attributed this to my own youth, for I was only just past 21 years of age.

"He was as sober a man in point of expression as I ever saw. There were others in the party later, but in the journey out in the cars he scarcely said a word to one of us. I did not see him

one congenial to him. We took him to town, and there he seemed still less, if possible, at home.

One thing began to look rather unusual. When we went over to the hall it was not much better. It was a small hall, and it was only about half full; for Mr. Lincoln had not spoken in Boston yet, and there was nothing in his name particularly to attract.

Had Audience in a Spell.

But at last he rose to speak, and almost instantly there was a change. His indifferent manner vanished as soon as he opened his mouth. He went right to his work. He wore a black alpaca sack, and he turned up the sleeves of this, and then the cuffs of his shirt. Next he loosened his necktie, and soon after he took his necktie off altogether.

All the time he was gaining upon his audience. He soon had it as by a spell. I never saw a man more delighted. His style was the most familiar and off-hand possible. His eye had lighted up and changed the whole expression of his countenance. He began to bubble out with humor.

But the chief charm of his address lay in the homely way he made his points. There was no attempt at eloquence or finish of style. But for plain pungency of humor it would have been difficult to surpass his speech.

In this making of points which come home to the general mind, I don't think Lincoln was ever surpassed by any American orator. I often thought of it afterward, when he was exhibiting this faculty in a more ambitious way in a broader field.

The speech which I am trying to describe was not a long one. It abruptly ended in a half-hour's time. The bell that called to the steam cars sounded. Mr. Lincoln instantly stopped. "I am engaged to speak at Cambridge tonight," he said, "and I must leave." The whole audience seemed to rise in protest. "Oh, no; go on, finish it," was heard on every hand. One gentleman arose and pledged himself to take his horse and carry him across the country. But Mr. Lincoln was inexorable.

"I can't take any risks," said he, "I have engaged to go to Cambridge, and I must be there. I came here as I agreed, and I am going there in the same way."

A more disappointed audience was never seen, but Mr. Lincoln had fairly wakened it up, and it stayed through the afternoon and into the evening to listen to other speakers.

Finished Speech Later.

We tried to get him to come out again, but it was impossible. I heard the speech finished afterward in Tremont Temple, Boston; and it is a notable fact that on the same evening and from the same platform William H. Seward also spoke and made the only political speech he ever delivered in Boston.

Who could have declared then that in Lincoln we were listening to the man who was to be the future President of the United States and to leave a reputation second only to that of Washington?

Mr. Lincoln moved his Boston audience in much the same way I have described, but Mr. Seward made the first speech, and was looked upon as the chief star, of course. Seward's speech was much more ambitious and comprehensive than that of Lincoln. The latter had not begun to treat broad principles in the 1848 campaign. Mr. Seward's argument was a triumph of intellect after the most careful preparation. I don't think Mr. Lincoln had ever written his speech at all. He aimed not much more than to be bright, effective and taking with his audience, and his success was perfect here.

Mr. Seward was not an orator in his natural gifts. His voice was rather weak and his manner lacked animation, but what he said was worthy to rank with the remarkably able series of speeches that he delivered on the slavery question.

You may be sure that we who heard Abraham Lincoln then did not often afterward forget the man. We watched with interest his remarkable debates with Douglass in the celebrated campaign for the senatorship in Illinois; and when he made his Cooper Institute speech in New York it began to be apparent that here was something more than a smart stump speaker; that a great man had really dawned upon the nation from the West.

Sent a Letter to Boston.

About that time Mr. Lincoln sent a letter to Boston which marked perhaps as forcibly how much the man was broadening in his mental views as anything that came from him. It was addressed to an assemblage of the more

W. Bird, Henry L. Pierce, William S. Robinson and, I think, George S. Boutwell.

The original of that letter was preserved by Mr. Robinson, and is now in the possession of his widow, Mrs. Harriet H. Robinson. It is one of the most remarkable political documents in existence, and will doubtless be carefully preserved. Its ability impressed every one at the time, and it was really the feature of the evening. Still, it is probable that very few, if any, of the people of the country had then fathomed the depth of Mr. Lincoln's character, and it is not likely that he could have had the nomination for the presidency had it been foreseen that the war was to result from his election.

We early found out that Mr. Seward, whom we had preferred to him, would have been a bad mistake in that position, but the politicians were slow to perceive that in Abraham Lincoln they had a man who, if not ordained for the office, was endowed with qualities that placed him above all his competitors. The conception of Lincoln's greatness came gradually after he had gained the presidency. The loyal heart of the people went out to him as it would have gone out to any man in his place but the men who were presumed to be among our wisest thought he was making mistakes all the time.

Words of a Roxbury Minister.

I remember one man who was in advance of his age in appreciating President Lincoln. He was the Rev. Dr. George Putnam of Roxbury. Dr. Putnam was one of those men who was as wise out of the pulpit as he was able in it. He was conservative in his tendencies, and was not what is known as a politician, but he used to discuss politics sometimes with great ability. He said to me early in the days of the war: "We have exactly the man for the place in President Lincoln." Later, when misfortune came to our armies, many people thought the President slow, and criticism was heard on all hands. Dr. Putnam never faltered in his belief in him. "I have the most implicit confidence in the President," he invariably said. And when he was called to pronounce the President's eulogy, he declared: "I have no fault to pardon in him; for I have never been able to see any faults in his action."

Dr. Putnam was a type of the general loyal feeling of the nation toward the President, and his insight was better than the critical weighing of his acts in detail by those accustomed to criticising administrations. We may not all even yet agree with this sweeping praise, but the idea of President Lincoln's greatness grows upon everybody as time progresses, and the judgment of his continual admirers will stand as the verdict of history. We have suffered for 29 years from the terrible loss of his taking off after the victory at antus was won, and at a time when his usefulness was to be made perhaps more conspicuous than ever.

The Man of All to Direct.

Abraham Lincoln, with his patient, forbearing, kindly temperament, his firm comprehension of principles, and yet his wise conservatism in action, was the man of all others to have directed the nation in its policy of reconstruction. How many of the mistakes with which the pathway of reconstruction has been sown might have been avoided had he been spared to us! Mr. Lincoln is the only statesman of importance in this country who made no enduring enemies. Even Washington did not escape this fate. But no man now who is of consequence enough to be mentioned speaks harshly or slightly of Mr. Lincoln. He had all, and more than all, the opportunities to quarrel with the public men about him that have made the administrations of more than one of his successors a source of contention. He avoided them all invariably, and in one way or another, by his tact and his amiability, compelled his critics to remain his friends. No public man living in intercourse with Mr. Lincoln in Washington but has had his story of the adroitness and finesse with which this wonderful President steered clear of personal embroilments. The anecdotes of his success in this way would fill volumes.

To lose such a man at the period when that most delicate of duties, the restoring of the South to its relations with the government, was to be entered upon, was the gravest possible national calamity, and we may not for years yet recover from it.

Mr. Lincoln may have been adequately praised in some respects, but I doubt if in this feature of his statesmanship full justice is yet done him.

WHEN LINCOLN VISITED BOSTON.

In 1848 He Addressed Whig Gathering on Behalf of General Taylor.

A bronze tablet will be placed on the site where stood Washingtonian Hall, to commemorate the first visit of Abraham Lincoln to Boston, in the summer of 1848, says a Boston correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune. Lincoln, clad in alpaca because of the sultry New England heat, on that occasion addressed a Young Men's Whig Club rally, telling the members why Gen. Zachary Taylor should be elected President.

Washingtonian Hall, as such, ceased to exist more than sixty years ago, but the structure itself, until its recent demolition, stood as the only building in this city that ever sheltered Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln spoke on the night of September 15, the meeting being advertised in five lines in the local Whig papers, which merely stated that "Hon. Mr. Lincoln of Illinois" was to address the club, and suggested that the affair be made a "rouser." The Boston Atlas the next day reported "a speech of an hour and a half which, for sound reasoning, cogent argument and satire, we have seldom heard equaled."



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
FIRST VISITED BOSTON IN 1848
SPOKE AT A WHIG RALLY SEPTEMBER 15
IN WASHINGTONIAN HALL
WHICH WAS ON THIS SITE
PLACED BY THE CITY OF BOSTON 1924



MASSACHUSETTS -
BOSTON

DRAWER 12A

OTHER STATES

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